United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	Philip G.	Reinhard	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge			
CASE NUMBER 03 CR 50		039 - 1-3	DATE	8/2/2	2004	
CASE TITLE		United States vs. Priola				
[In the following box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature of the motion being presented.]						
DOCKET ENTRY:						
(1) ☐ Filed motion of [use listing in "Motion" box above.]						
(2) 🗆 Brief i) □ Brief in support of motion due					
(3) Answer brief to motion due Reply to answer brief due						
(4) Ruling/Hearing on set for at						
(5) Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at						
(6) Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at						
(7) Trial[set for/re-set for] on at						
(8) [Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to at						
(9) ☐ This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] ☐ FRCP4(m) ☐ General Rule 21 ☐ FRCP41(a)(1) ☐ FRCP41(a)(2).						
(10) [Other docket entry] For the reasons stated on the reverse memorandum opinion and order, the court denies the motion for a bill of particulars.						
(11) For further detail see order on the reverse side of the original minute order 1						
(11) [For further detail see order on the reverse side of the original minute order.]						
No notices required, advised in open court.					Document	
No notices required.				number of notices	Number	
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Notified counsel by telephone.			A	JG 0,2,2004	\sim	
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MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

All three defendants have filed a motion for a bill of particulars related to when each of them joined and withdrew from the conspiracy, what are the "principle"[sic] overt acts of each defendant, and "why" are Thomas Priola and Lynnann Gage responsible for the alleged acts of Philip Priola that occurred after the raid on and subsequent sale of the business.

The decision whether to require a bill of particulars is within the court's sound discretion. United States v. Canino, 949 F. 2d 928, 949 (7th Cir. 1991). The standard is whether the indictment sufficiently apprises the defendant of the charges to enable him to prepare for trial. Canino, 949 F. 2d at 949. For a conspiracy, no specific overt acts need be alleged. Canino, 949 F. 2d at 949.

In the present case, defendants are not entitled to a bill of particulars as to specific overt acts. Moreover, the indictment includes an extensive list of such allegations as to each defendant.

Defendants are also not entitled to discover the legal theories of the government via a bill of particulars. The court denies the motion as it applies to the why" behind Thomas Priola and Lynnann Gage's legal responsibility for the acts of Philip Priola.

Finally, the indictment states the approximate dates of the conspiracy. No more specificity is required for defendants to prepare for trial. As for withdrawal, that is matter for defendants to show should they choose to do so.

For all these reasons, the court denies the motion for a bill of particulars.